Democratic Union State Ticket. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

Who are the Disunionists! To prove who are the disunionists, we may

mention the example of one John A. BINGHAM, Black Republican member of Congress from the Black Republican State of Ohio, who, during the debate on the tax bill, a few days since, gave utterance to the following sentiment:

"Who in the name of heaven wants the cotton States or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if slavery is to con-

Glory Enough for One Day.

Our telegraphic columns this morning are filled with interesting and important news. "Norfolk is ours," and so is Portsmouth. We have repossessed the Navy-yard there and the property belonging to the United States. The rebel navy no longer exists. The Merrimac, so long a terror, was fired by the rebels and is blown to tragments. This is glory enough for one day. No news from Corinth. Private advices predicted an engagement yesterday, but if it took place, the Government keeps the news. The crisis is not artificial, and somebody is hurt.

What the Object!

Telegraphs from Washington, dated Thursday evening, state that the President and the Secretary of War have been at Yorktown since Tuesday last. The quidnunes about Washington are busy speculating as to the object of the visit. Can it be that Uncle ABRAHAM, in imitation of the example of Louis Napoleon, intends to invite JEFF. Davis to an interview for the purpose of settling the difficulties of the country? Or does the Commander-in-Chief wish to smell a little gun powder and snuff the battle from a safe distance?

Abolitionism the Parent of Secession. We have time and again alleged that secession is the offspring of Abolitionism, and we have as repeatedly proved this allegation. In addition to the many proofs of this fact already given, we add another, a resolution the Abolition Conven-

tion Platform adopted in 1844, which was as fol "Kesolved, That a political Union, in any form, between a slaveholding and free community, must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery; therefore secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Aboli-

What have you to say to this evidence, ye who deny that Abolitionism is the parent of se-

The Democratic Address.

We publish this morning the address of the Democratic members of Congress to the people of the United States, headed by the gallant RICHARDSON of Illinois, ever the devoted friend of the late Senator Douglas, upon the perilous condition of the country. Most clearly and forcibly does the address demonstrate that the only hope of maintaining the Constitution as it is and of restoring the Union as it was, depends upon the continued organization and success of the Democratic party. It is an important document in the present juncture of our public affairs and foreshadows and indicates future political movements which will affect the whole country

No ordinary considerations have induced the publication of this address. It comes from the Capital of the Nation and from those who are fully informed as to the action and purposes of the Administration and the political party which have the control of the destinies of the country so far as the direction of the Government can influence them. The current of events should be well heeded by every citizen, so that they may understand whither we are drifting. The recent passage of the bill emancipating slavery in the District of Columbia in violation of the pledges of the last and the present Congress not to interfere with slavery where it existed; the action of the House on last Thursday, applying the Wilmot proviso to every acre of land under the control of the Federal Government, and the probable adoption of extreme and fanatical confiscation and emancipation bills, are indications which should satisfy the country as to the policy of the present party in power. The Union of our fathers cannot be maintained except upon terms of equality. There can be no Union where one portion of the country is pinned to the other by bayonets. And the political movements of the day cannot be misapprehended. It is evident that the present Administration will apply all its influence and power to crushing out the rights of a portion of the people of the country, and promoting the schemes of the ultra-abolition agitators. We had hoped otherwise-that the representatives of the Government would have stood firmly against the revolutionary schemes which are being pressed by the radicals, but the appoin ment of CAMERON as Minister to Russia and the resto ration of FREMOST to the command of a division of the army, right in the face of the grossest corruptions and mal-administration proven upon them, and the appointment of CARL SCHURZ to a Brigadier Generalship, without any knowledge of its duties, and for the purpose of supplanting some competent officer. who will not permit himself to be used as a tool to advance the ends of the Abolition agitators. which he avows to be his object in procuring the position, are evidences which can not be mistaken that Abolitionism rules the Administration.

The address should be read by everybody. Most clearly it points out the dangers which menace our political fabric, the way to avoid them, and the true policy to be adopted to preserve that liberty, equality and fraternity, which have made us a great, a prosperous, a happy and independent people.

The "Union" Movement Illustrated. The call for a Union State Convention winds up as follows: "That the Constitution may be sespected, its authority acknowledged, and law and order once more established all over the the land, it is earnestly hoped that all good citizens will, for the time, put a side party, and unite for the country." Now let us see how the Republicans are illustrating their sincerity in this "go party" movement. Daily the President is removing Democrate from office, because they are Democrats, and putting Republicans in their places. This is the way that Mr. Lavoors, "a good citizen," is putting aside party. On last Thursday, the House passed a bill applying the Wilmot Proviso to every acre of land belonging to the United States. This is a strict party measure, and a direct stab at the great party which acknowledged Douglas as its leader. And this at a time when the call says party should be put aside, and, to use its language, so "that all the energies of the State may be unitedly put forth for the effectual suppression of the rebellion."

Here again we have illustrated the sincerity of Address of the Democratic Members the "no party" professions of the Republicans. Their call to "put as'ue party" is like the handle of a jug, intended only for one side. It is demanded of Democrats to yield "party influences, cratic members of Congress. We invite for it a prejudices and discipline," while the Republicans go right ahead, carrying out the principles of the Chicago Platform, until at last they spit upon the his countrymen who voted for him for President Without it the best Government would soon dein 1860, supported as reflecting the true theory and spirit of the Constitution and Republican the Republican professions of "no partyism?" It than any lesson in history, the necessity of party

Honest. to the following extracts therefrom, and comthe call for a "Union" Convention. The Courier Republicans can the same be said. favors the proposed "Union" movement, not be- SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW DISBANDED? tal, cardinal principles of the Republican party," thirty years speak: "Resolved, That the American Democracy and upon that ground alone it consents to the abandonment of the Republican organization in ism and the discriminating justice of the Ameri-

A Union Convention, to be assembled in Inlianapolis on the 18th of June next, is proclaimed by the executive organ. Without expressing any opinion of the fitness or necessity for this new move on the political chess-board, we will simply say that we are ready to unite with any organization that has for its object and funda-mental purpose the administration of the government in such a way as will best contribute to its reservation, and exhaust the energies, patience. and resources of the people to as slight a degree as is consistent with that great object.

With full faith in the fundamental, cardinal strictly construed by all the departments and

principles of the Republican party in the outset, we have seen nothing to weaken our confidence in the progress and practice of those principles; and whilst we have regarded them with favor in a ime of peace, we have no cause to quarrel with them in a time of war. If we were honest and sincere in adopting those principles, and laboring administer the Government in accordance with he obvious policy dictated by them, it would be owise to abandon them now in this the hour of e country's peril. But, in uniting with those who think it prudent to abandon a party organi zation with a view to a political organization, we do so without the repudiation of a single principle which we have hitherto regarded as essential to the welfare of the country and a wholesome administration of the powers of its government. Any new organization must necessarily be a party organization, for there is a party already in the eld, and the organization that opposes it must, necessarily, become as distinctly partisan as any

hat are abandoned for that new one. And then with an affectation of honesty the

In view of these things, we say we are for union organization to sustain the Union, to uphold the hands of the Administration in a vigordessings of a Union and peace that have always adheres to them, the Constitution would be mainbeen showered upon every section alike If these tamed and the Union could not be dissolved. are its objects we are for it heartily; but if, on is the policy of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY WRONG the contrary, it has for its end the continuance in office of unfaithful and dishonest incumbe or the concea ment of corrupt and disgraceful conduct, we are as heartily opposed to it, and would avail ourselves of the first opportunity to of the people as against their agents and serdenounce, in unmeasured terms of bitterness, all, vants; and of State rights as against consolidaof whatever party, who would thus seek to cloak their villainy. We speak thus because these times ere fertile of crimes committed with official staion, and the vast amounts of public money that are being expended offer inducements of a rare baracter to scoundrels of every type.

Notwithstanding these declarations of its hosand dishonest incumbents, or the concealment of patibility of a union of the States, "part slave orrupt and disgraceful conduct," to which it neartily to sustain an administration which coninues in office men like CAMERON and FREMONT who have been convicted of "corrupt and dis- lute and eternal "repudiation of all sectional par pointed by and composed of their political

Here is additional evidence, if any were needed, ted, must end in civil war and disunion. from a Republican organ, that in the proposed 'Union pariy" there is no intention of abandoning "the fundamental, cardinal principles of the nust necessarily "become as distinctly partisan" Union. as the one abandoned, and that this "new move on the political chess board" is made "without the repudiation of a single principle" of the Chicago platform, which President Lincoln declared be the law which should govern his Adminisration. The Union convention proclaimed by the "Executive organ" is nothing more or less and policy which have made it stink in the nostrils of the people.

For the Daily State Sentinel. The Abolition Drift. LEBANON, May 10, 1862

EDITOR SENTINEL: The following is a specien of the leading articles of the Boone county nion organ, in which paper also appears a long and patriotic call for a Union convention. W. It is somewhat strange to see a Minister of the Gospel taking the ground that God divided the and into divisions by water and then peopled hem by races, so then each should remain a dis inct nation. He is ready to admit that the Afican is his brother in the church, vet believes he marry a negro woman. He still admits that of one blood God created all the nations of the earth," and that all will be one family in heaven. We should like to know what God thought of Moses when he married the Ethiopian up the They are both horses-and so are the black and peero unfit for our association here, we think then the force of education affects our feelings rom a black tabernacle below. That minister wants a little more of the grace of God and the

position and be consistent.

political goggles knocked off so that he can see

nore clearly with natural eyes. We are no ad-

ocate for negro equality or amalgamation, but

ve are only wondering how a man can take such

The Election. The election for corporation officers in this half a century. lace on Monday last, resulted in the election of e whole Democratic ticket by an unprecedented majority. The skies are brightening, the people begin to see who are the real friends of the Union. It has been but a little while since the Republican party assumed power, and behold what a great ange has been wrought upon the country, a resperous and happy people made disconsolate, a rest Republic brought to the verge of destruction, and the agricultural interests of the whole ntry almost paralized, high taxes staring bem in the face with a low and dull market to ealize the money to meet their indebte Ve believe there is a great deal of truth in what Major Jack Downing said in reference to Jim Dumbutter's threshing machine, that the Repub-licans are trying to run the Government in the same way that Dumbutter run his machinethe wrong way. Now if the Democracy get the reins of Government again in their possession they will run the machinery of Government so as it is. So long as it was maintained in fact, and not threatened with infraction in spirit and in the white population don't care a fig whether they ike it or not. So mote it be .- Covington (Ind.)

Mone Necroes .- Two duns, newly arrived, are seen on the streets of this city. Make them show papers or skedaddle, the censure of Abolitionists to the contrary notwithstanding. If the latter want the negro near by them, let them organized consolidated Democratic party which go where they belong, and not trouble white-thinking, white acting, and absolutely white perons with such up here. - Dawson's Fort Wayne

of Congress to the People of the

United States. The following is the address referred to in our dispatches as having been issued by the Democareful nerusal.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The perilous condition of our country demands that we should reason togreat principle of Popular Sovereignty, which the gether. Party organization, restricted within lamented DougLas and the million and a half of proper limits, is a positive good, and indeed esgenerate into the worst of tyrannies. In despotisms the chief use of power is in crushing out institutions. Can any one be longer deceived by party opposition. In our own country the expeience of the last twelve months proves, more seems to us that its insincerity is too apparent to organization. The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its feality and obligations to that party. There must The Madison Courier, of Friday, contains an editorial which reads very much like the producor an old one? The Democratic party was foundtions and sentiments of the Hon. John R. CRA- ed more than sixty years ago. It has never been vens, the Senator from Jefferson County and disbanded. To-day it numbers one million five Acting Lieutenant Governor. We call attention hundred thousand electors in the States still loval to the Union. Its recent numerous victories in municipal elections in the Western and Middle mend them for their manliness and boldness, and States prove its vitality. Within the last ten freedom from the hypocritical cant put forth by months it has held State Conventions and nomithe "Executive organ" in its appeals in favor of in the Union. Of no other party opposed to the

cause it will surrender, but will give increased Why should it? Are its ancient principles vitality and make more effective "the fundamen- wrong? What are they? Let its platforms for

> place their trust in the intelligence, the patriot-"That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element

> in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credu-"That the Federal Government is one of limit-

> strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional nowers." And as explanatory of these the following from Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural:

> "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies. "The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred

"The supremacy of the civil over the military "Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

preservation of the public faith. "Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person under protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.' Such, Democrats, are the principles of your party, essential to public liberty and to the stability and wise administration of the Government. alike in peace and war. They are the principles ous, earnest and determined prosecution of the upon which the Constitution and the Union were war, that we may enjoy, at its termination, the founded; and, under the control of a party which

THAT IT SHOULD BE DISBANDED?

Its policy is consistent with its principles, and may be summed up from the beginning as follows: The support of liberty as against power: tion and centralized despotism; a simple Government; no public debt; low taxes; no high protective tariff; no general system of internal improvements by Federal authority; no National Bank; hard money for the Federal public dues; no assumption of State debts; expansion of territory; self-government for the territories, subility to the "continuance in office of unfaithful ject only to the Constitution; the absolute comand part free;" the admission of new States, with orrupt and disgraceful conduct," to which it or without slavery, as they may elect; non-inter-professes to be opposed, the Courier continues ference by the Federal Government with slavery in State or territory, or in the District of Colum bia; and finally, as set forth in the Cincinnate Platform in 1856, and reaffirmed in 1860, absograceful conduct" by investigating committees ties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consumma-

Such, Democrats, was the ancient and the recent policy of the Democratic party, running through a period of sixty years—a policy con-sistent with the principles of the Constitution, and Republican party"-that the new organization absolutely essential to the preservation of the

DOES THE HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROVE THAT IT OUGHT TO BE ABANDONED. "By their fruits shall ye know them " Sectional parties do not achieve Union triumphs. For sixty years from the inauguration of Jefferson on the 4th of March 1801, the Democratic party, with short intervals, controlled the power and the policy of the Federal Government. For forty-eight years out of these sixty. Democratic men ruled the country; han the reproduction of the Republican party. for fifty-four years and eight months the Demonder a new name, with all the odious principles cratic policy prevailed. During this period Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California were successively annexed to our territory, with an area more than twice as large as all the original Thirteen States together. Eight new States were admitted under strictly Demoeratic Administrations one under the Administration of Fillmore. From five millions the population increased to thirty one millions. The Revolutionary debt was extinguished. Two foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moderate outlay and a small army and navy, and without the suspension of the hareas corpus; without one infraction of the Constitution; without one usurpation of power; without suppressing a single newspaper; without imprisoning a single editor; without limit to the freedom of the press; or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the midst of the grossest abuses of both; and without would be violating the will of God should be the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Hartford Convention sat during one of the wars, and in the other Senators invited the enemy to "greet our volunteers with bloody hands, and welcome

them to hospitable graves. During all this time wealth increased, business Is it not strange how the black horses of all kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every and white ones live together in such harmony? side, taxes were low, wages were high, the North and the South furnished a market for each other's white races-animals of the genus homo. It products at good prices; public liberty was secure, seems to us that our conduct in this world has much to do with our position in the next, and if we are educated in this world to consider the ports for travel, no secret police, no soies, no inports for travel, no secret police, no soles, no in formers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peace ably, the right to petition; freedom of religion, the next towards the white soul that came freedom of speech, a free ballot and a free press. and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the States preserved.

> Such were the choice fruits of Democratic principles and policy, carried out through the whole period during which the Democratic party held the power and administered the Federal Government. Such has been the history of that party. It is a Union party, for it preserved the Union, by wisdom, peace and compromise, for more than

Then, Democrats, neither the ancient principles, the policy nor the past history of the Democratic party require nor would justify its

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THE PRESENT CRISIS WHICH DEMANDS IT.

The more immediate issue is, to MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AND TO RESTORE THE UNION AS IT WAS.

To maintain the Constitution is to respect the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen. It is to adhere faithfully to the very principles and policy which the Democratic party has professed for more than half a century. Let its history and the results, from the beginning, prove whether it has practiced them. We appeal proud ly to the record.

The first step towards a restoration of the

To restore the Union, it is essential, first, to give assurance to every State and to the people of every section that their rights and liberties and for sixty years did secure the property, rights and liberties of the States and of the people, and the Union, and with them the multiplied bless

which distinguished us above all other nations? done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again To restore the Union is to crush out sectional- If success, then, in a military point of view be ism North and South. To begin the great work required, the Democratic party alone can com of restoration through the ballot-box is to kill mand it.

Abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed THE REASONS WHICH DEMAND THE BESTORATION OF irst and are fed still from the unclear fountains THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO POWER. of Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried To conclude: Inviting all men, without dis up. Armies may break down the power of the tinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, Confederate Government in the South: but the work of restoration can only be carried on to unite with us in this great work upon terms of through political organization and the ballot in perfect equality, we insist that-North and West. In this great work we cordiafly

invite the co-operation of all men of every party

who are opposed to the fell spiri of Abolition

Democratic party, already in the field and confi-

tion its record as a National organization, how

tional Convention, it has held but one language

or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and

dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts

have an inevitable tendency to diminish the hap-

piness of the people and endanger the stability

and permanency of the Union, and ought not to

be countenanced by any friend of our political in-

Upon these principles alone, so far as relates

to slavery, can the Union, as it was, be restored:

and no other Union except the Unity of Despot-

ism, can be maintained in this country; and this

last we will resist, as our fathers did, with our

NO ADMINISTRATION IS "THE GOVERNMENT."

But it is said that you must disband the Demo-

cratic party "to support the Government." We answer that the Democratic party has always supported the Government; and while it was in

power preserved the Government in all its vigor

and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wis

dom, sound policy and peace. But it never did

admit, and never will, that this Administration.

or any Administration, is "the Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Gov-

NOW SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT

against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North

Union, and to free government everywhere.

nonths ago would have saved it. Repeated

certain amendments to the Constitution-and

Propositions," which would have averted civil

war and maintained the Union. At every stage,

all proposed amendments inconsistent with the

sectional doctrines of the Chicago Platform were

strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden Prop-

sitions" never received a single Republican vote

n either House. For the proof we appeal to the

ournals of Congress and to the Congressional

We scorn to reply to the charge that the De-

mocratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintain-

ng its safety, integrity and constitutional supre-

macy, and in favor of disbanding our armies and

succumbing to the South. The charge is libel-

ous and false. No man has advocated any such

proposition. Democrats recognize it as their du-

ty as patriots to support the Government in all

ts constitutional, necessary and proper efforts to

maintain its safety, integrity and constitutional

authority; but at the same time they are inflexi-

bly opposed to waging war against any of the States or people of this Union in any spirit of op-

pression or for any purpose of conquest or subju-gation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the

rights or established institutions of any State.

Above all, the Democratic party will not sup-

port the Administration in any thing which looks

or tends to the loss of our political or personal

rights and liberties, or a change of our present

But no, Democrats, it is not the support of the

Government in restoring the Union which the

party in power require of you. You are asked to

give up your principles, your policy and your party, and to stand by the Administration of the

party in power, in all its acts. Above all, it is

lemanded of you that you yield at least a silent

support to their whole policy, and to withhold all

crutiny into their public conduct of every kind,

You are thus asked to renounce one of the first

rinciples and the chief security of a Democratic

Government-the right to hold public servants

esponsible to their master the people; to render

the representative accountable to the constituent

the ancient and undoubted prerogative of Ameri-

ans to canvass public measures and public men.

It is this "high constitutional privilege" which

Daniel Webster declared he would "defend and

exercise within the House and out of the House,

and in all places, in time of war, in time of peace,

Constitution-a right inestimable to the people,

if ever there was a time when the existence

its principles and policy was a vital necessity to

Unquestionably the Constitution gives ample

power to the several departments of the Govern-

ment to carry on war, strictly subject to its pro-

isions, and, in case of civil war, with perfect se-

curity to citizens of the loyal States. Every act necessary for the safety and efficiency of the Gov

ernment, and for a complete and most vigorous

rial of its strength, is yet wholly consistent with

the observance of every provision of that instru-

and formidable to tyrants only.

ublic and private liberty, it is now.

est you should "embarrass the Administration."

emocratical form of government.

chief among them the well-known "Crittende

of office, in peace or in war.

ives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

in regard to it. Let the record speak:

The restoration of the Union, whether through peace or by war, demands the continued organi zation and success of the Democratic party;
The preservation of the Constitution de and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the The maintenance of liberty and free Democrat Constitution and Liberty, to the standard of the

ical government demands it: The restoration of a sound system of interna dent of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition. Upon this questional policy demands it; Economy and honesty in public expenditures now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, ever it may have been at times with particular

men or in particular States, is clear and unquestionable. From the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation to the period of the last Democratic Napermanent public debt demand it-a public debt dready one thousand millions of dollars, and qual at the present rate in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in "Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the The heavy taxation, direct and indirect, State and Federal, already more than two hundred mil-

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and

domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not lions of dollars a year, eating out the substance of the people, augmenting every year, deprohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery. mands it:

Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, impending ruin on every side, demand it. And, finally, the restoration of the concord. good feeling, and prosperity of former years, de-mands that the Democratic party shall be main-

tained and made victorious.

From the New York Times. Important Development.

The Cause of the Visit of the French Minister to the Rebel Capital-The Rebel Leaders Warned that they must stop the Rebellion-The Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco Discountenanced-Guerrilla Fighting Reprehended as a return to Barbarism-The Union to be Restored on the Basis of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5. The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what its extraordinary character would have justified, among a people more skilled in Statecraft than ours. Such an event could not have occurred ernment is the agent of the people of the several under like circumstances in Europe without abtates composing the Union; that it consists of sorbing the attention of all the Cabinets and three distinct departments-the legislative, the leading to immediate explanations on the part of executive and the judicial—each equally a part those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland of the Government, and equally entitled to the in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister confidence and support of the States and the peo at St. James's visiting the headquarters of the ple; and that it is the duty of every patriot to insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not ustain the several departments of the Govern- England know why he went, at all events before ment in the exercise of all the constitutional pow- he returned and renewed his amicable relation to ers of each which may be necessary and proper the English Government? for the preservation of the Government in its

The speculations of your cotemporaries on M. principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the fing perficial and absurd. His mission had a far which represents the Government, the Union and deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS ALWAYS AND WILL a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their po

In this sense the Democratic party has always sitio And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond ustained, and will now sustain, the Government to look after the French Government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a dior the South, open or concealed, in office or out

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond It this is what the party mean by supporting in the interest of the rebels. He could not, as an the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon honorable man, have gone through the lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could the old and tried Democratic party, which for so many years and through so many trials supportnot as the representative of an honorable Goved, preserved and maintained the Government of ernment remain at Washington plotting adverse ly to the Government to which he is accredited the Union. But if their real purpose be to aid

the ancient enemies of the Democracy in sub-Then what did the French Minister go to verting our present Constitution and form of Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure overnment, and, under pretense of saving the the rebels that the Emperor of the French does Inion, to erect a strong centralized despotism on not recognize them as a Power among the nats ruins, the Democratic party will resist them as tions; that England and France, by recognizing the worst enemy to the Constitution and the them as belligerents, did all that could be expeted on the part of neutral Governments; that the We do not propose to consider now the causes blockade of their ports is effectual, that they are which led to the present unhappy civil war. A fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as fitter time will come hereafter for such discusa nation impossible; that a continuance of hossion. But we remind you now that comprotilities, by the threatened destruction of the cot mise made your Union, and compromise fifteen ton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the efforts were made at the last session of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guer-Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the whole rilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be sim-Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West, united in favor oly a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people, the French Em-peror has assured them that civilized Europe will ot approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscatio of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's adminishe programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion

"A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the

States preserved." The adoption by Congress of Mr. Licoln's policy of gradual and voluntary emancipation by the slave States themselves, with the co-opera-tion of the National Government, satisfies the onsciencies of European Governments, and the mmediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by national power is condemned on the same grounds as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest nterests of commerce, civilization and true phi-

That M. Mercier would not make an important communication to the rebel Confederacy without ustruction of the Emperor is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication ade without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. Seward is also certain. It follows that the mission of M. Mercier to the Confederate Government is a voluntary effort of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. Seward and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union. The President could not but consent and approve of M. Mercier's communication, because it involved no arm stice on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defense of the Constitution and Union in

their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his communication at Richmond, most significant events followed. He was borne to Washington on a French war-vessel, the deck of which is the and in all times." It is a right secured by the "soil of France." This is the first time in history of the close meeting of the two sovereign-ties. The President and Mr. Seward received M. Mercier at the Navy Yard on his approach to the and consolidation of the Democratic party upon Capital—a distinguished honor—and when the President stepped on the deck of the Gassendi, he was welcomed by a salute equal in honor to that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a ribute to the head of a dismembered country, but to the chosen ruler of one of the first Powers of the world, tried in the crucible of war and found triumphant. Within a day or two after the return to Washington, the Ambassador of France s entertained at dinner in noble style by the Secretary of State, and the President and his Premier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says ment, and of the laws in pursuance of it, if the to all the world, "We are masters of the posisole motives of those in power where the sup-pression of the "rebellion," and no more. And yet the history of the Administration for the On the other hand, the visit of M. Mercier to

twelve mouths past has been, and continues to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for be, a history of repeated usurpations of power and of violations of the Constitution, and of the public and private rights of the citizen. For the proof we appeal to facts too recent to need tecital here, and too flagrant and beinous for the calm narrative which we propose. Similar acts were done and a like policy pursued in the threat- confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of ened war with France in the time of John Adams, Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives and with the same ultimate purpose. But in two or three years the people forced them into an honorable peace with Frauce, rebuked the excesses and abuses of power, vindicated the Constitution and turned over the Federal Government to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. To the "sober second thought of the people," therefore, and to the ballot box, we now appeal when again in like peril with our fathers.

But if every Democrat concurred in the policy of prosecuting the war to the utter subjugation of the South and for the subversion of her State. he South and for the subversion of her State longer the shadow of a power-the rebellion wi the South and for the subversion of her State Governments with her institutions, without a convention of the States, and without an overture for peace, we should just as resolutely resist the abandoning of the Democratic party. It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of chizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes will reveal but new confirmation of this reading of the Statecraft which is closing the rebellion, and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union!

The Law of Treason-Opinion of Judge Swayne of Ohio, upon a Question of Constitutional Law.

The public has already been apprised by the the opinion published at length in the Cincinnati by it no more. Enquirer.

against Thomas B. Lincoln and John A. Skiff, property, and the Government is to add to this term of the Circuit Court, Justice Swayne and to get rid of it. These men exult that the opeby Hon. George E. Pugh, in an able argument, whilst Congress can not in time of peace interto quash the indictment, upon the ground that the first clause of section three, article three, of aged by the military power. Swayne delivered the following opinion:

DISTRICT OF OHIO. The United States vs. James W. Chenoweth-

SWAYNE JUSTICE-The indictment contains two of any State. counts. As they are identical as regards the Men North have long waged war upon the in-

question now to be decided, the first count only stitution of slavery, and have generally failed. will be particularly adverted to.

did traitorously adhere to the persons styling their old name and cheat nobody. The change themselves as aforesaid, then and yet being ene of name, with the same creed and purpose, is a mies of the United States; and that, in the pros- fraud. ecution of his traitorous adhering aforesaid, he did procure certain supplies and munitions of war, to-wit: 20 Colt's navy revolving pistols, 10 fiveinch revolving pistols, and 30 pistols, of one Samuel Dreyfoos, and from divers other persons unknown, with intent traitorously to deliver to selves as aforesaid the said supplies and munitions of war, for the aid, comfort, and use of said persons in the prosecution of their said in and war against the United States.

The Constitution of the United States, article s, section 3, provides that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levving war against them, or in adhering to their enemies. giving them aid and comfort. The act of Congress of April 30,-1790, section

1, is as follows: the United States of America shall levy war certain that the army will throw a heavy weight in against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, the scale by solving some of the burning questions giving to them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convict-

ed," &c., they "shall suffer death." This indictment is framed under the second tion, and need not be further adverted to.

mutatis mutandis-from the Norman French, of any other? The idea that my obtaining this pothe provision upon the same subject in the Eng-lish statute of the 25th Edward the Third. ["On of other officers is foolish. In the new position lish soit adherent as enemies nostre, signiour le roy, a would be able undoubtedly to do more in this rerux a eux donant acid et comfort en sou rolalme

In support of the motion to quash, it is claimed that the provi ion in the English statute, corresponding to the provision in our statute, upon which this indictment is founded, has always been | the army are purely partisan, and in order to give held by the English courts to apply only to those plausibility to his action, charges that the whole who adhere and give aid and comfort to foreign army is in the hands of pro-slavery men. He enemies, and that it has no application to those thus in one breath demeans himself and grossly who commit the like acts in respect of domestic slanders and insults the army. But he does still traitors, engaged in insurrection or rebellion

The following authorities are relied upon in support of this proposition: 3 Coke's Inst., 11; gone," he intimates that he enters the army for 1 Hale's P. C., 359; Foster's C. L., ch. 238, sec. the purpose of taking part in the establishment 12; Chitty's Cr. L., 62; 4 Bl. Com., 63; 6 Dane's of a new order upon the ruins of the present

We have carefully examined these authorities. They sustain fully the proposition they have been cited to support.

It is further elaimed by the counsel for the de fendant that this provision of the English statute having been thus adopted, it must be held that the construction given to it by the English courts prior to its adoption was adopted with it. The principle which underlies this proposition

is so well settled as to hardly require the support of argument or authority. In Hillhouse vs. Chester, 3 Day 211, the Court

"It is a sound rule that whenever our legisla ture use a term without defining it which is well known in the English law, and there has a definite, appropriate meaning attached to it, they must be supposed to use it in the sense in which it is understood in the English law."

This is in accordance with all the authorities The authorities which establish the construction contended for by the defendant's counse also lay down the proposition that the same facts which make a case within the statute of adhering and giving aid and comfort to foreign enemies, when done in respect of insurgents and rebels. make the offender guilty of the crime of levying war against the government, and liable to be punished under the other provision of the statute for that offense. (Bl. Com., 62.)

The question presented by this motion permits of no doubt as to its proper solution. We sit here to administer the law, not to With the excitement of the hour, we, as judges

have nothing to do. They can not change the law nor affect our duty. Causeless and wicked as is this rebellion, and fearful as has been its cost already in blood and treasure, it is not the less our duty to hold the scale or justice, in all The motion must be sustained. The indictment will be quashed.

Flamen Ball, Esq., District Attorney for the United States; Pugh and Mitchell for the de-This decision dismisses the case of Chenoweth and virtually disposes of the cases of Skiff and Lincoln, in whose cases nolle prosequis will be entered by the District Attorney, Mr. Ball. This decision, being the first of the kind delivered,

will dispose of a large number of similar cases pending on the various courts throughout the

The First Secessionists. That Abolitionists were the first Sece is susceptible of proof by the proceedings of every convention they ever held up to the time they assumed direction and control of the Republican organization. Then, with a prospect of power, they were inclined to forego the expression of their opinions until their acts would de-velop their purposes. We have the resolutions of their convention of 1844 before us, wherein

they say 'that a political Union in any form be-tween a slaveholding and a free community must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery; therefore secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist." Now that they are in power they propose to use that power to blot out slavery, over or under the Constitution, which if they fail to do, and they are hurled from power, then they will become open Secessionists again. The South only practiced upon their preaching.—Chicago

face and fought each other with terrible resolu-tion, and it happened that one of our boys wound-ed and captured his brother, and after handing him back began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said: "Don't shoot there-that's father."

Union Parties. The Louisville Democrat, in a review of the resolutions and addresses of the "Union party" movement in New York, gives expression to the following sentiments, which we commend to the consideration of all "good citizens," "without

reference to past party distinctions:" What is this but the Chicago platform dished in a different form? No party but the Republican party, is the plain English of this address. These telegraphic dispatches in the Sentinel, that Judge men recognize two antagonistic powers-one of SWAYNE, recently appointed to fill Judge Mc- slavery, striving to obtain control of the Gov-LEAN'S seat in the United States Circuit Court, ceeded in the last race. Now, it is requisite that has given an opinion of considerable interest just the anti-slavery power, having got the control, now in relation to the law of treason. We find should crush the other out, so as to be troubled

They are to have no more slave States; no James W. Chenoweth was indicted for treason more slaves in the District of Columbia; no more slaveholding influence; that is, slaveholdby the grand jury, in giving aid and comfort to ers and pro-slavery men are to have no position he enemy, etc., and indictments were also found in this country. Rebels are to lose their slave harged with similar offenses. At the present pressure against slavery the temptation to States Judge Leavitt on the bench, a motion was made rations of the army hre against slavery; and that

the Constitution, which provides that "Treason We have here drawn out in full the Republican against the United States shall consist only in creed, and it is now to be foisted upon the counlevying war against them," refers to rebellion; try under the name of Union; and all who do while the second clause, "or in adhereing to their not swallow the Abolition programme are not for enemies, in giving aid and comfort," relates to a the Union. No doubt Conway, Lovejoy, Julian, public war with a foreign enemy. The learned Jim Lane, Giddings, Sumner & Co. will take counsel cited numerous authorities in support of pleasure in such a Union party. Men who have his proposition. The court took the motion un- execuated the Union for a quarter of a century der advisement, and yesterday morning Judge will act as apostles of this new Union organiza-

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN The Union men of this latitude don't recognize the legitimate existence of a pro-slavery power or its antagonist. They denounce the doctrine that there shall be no more slave or free Indictment of Treason-Motion to quash the States. We deny the right of any party to use the Federal Government against the institutions

Some ambitious and unscrupulous men South. That count charges, substantially, that there is who had themselves already lost political influin progress an insurrection and war against the Government of the United States by persons styling themselves "the Confederate States of America;" that the defendant, residing within and owing allegiance to the United States, well plain terms, between two sections of the Union. knowing the premises, but not regarding the duty | They intend to consult the interest of the white of his allegiance, and conspiring and intending race in this affair, and leave the negro out, to be to aid and assist the persons styling themselves as | dealt with according to the Constitution; and we aforesaid, during said insurrection and war, to-wit: on the 20th day of June, 1861, and on divers men in the free States to scrutinize these Union other days, before and after that day, at the city addresses and movements of the dominant party. of Cincinnati, in the Southern District of Ohio, If they will have their old creed, let them take

From the Milwankee News. Why Carl Schurz applied for a Brigadier Generalship.

The Buffalo Democrat, of a recent date, copies a letter written by Carl Sohurz to a Mr. Butz, of the persons styling themselves as aforesaid said Chicago, and originally published in the Illinois supplies and munitions of war; and that, in fur- Stuats-Zeitung, in which he explains the motives ther prosecution of his traitorous adhering afore- which induced him to abandon the diplomatic sersaid, he did, on the days and at the places afore. vice for a military position. It appears that the said, deliver to the said persons styling them German Republican papers expressed their disapprobation of the application of Schurz for Brigadier-Generalship, and in order to break the point of this attack of his own party press, the letter, a portion of which is published below, was written "to his friend Butz:" "You will probably have read the attacks that

different Republican journals have published against me on account of my prospective entrance into the army. Can these people, then, not see the political motives upon which this move is based? It is an evil-threatening fact that the army is in "If any person or persons owing allegiance to the hands of the pro-slavery elements. It is also of our time. Could our friends not comprehend that the anti-slavery mixing of the army, (or the introduction of the abolition element in the army) is the more necessary, the more the military provision of this section of the statute. That problem approaches its solution? Have none of provision relates exclusively to adhering to the the gentlemen thought of it, that I make a great enemies of the United States, and giving them sacrifice in exchanging a more considerable civil aid and comfort. The prior provision relates to position for an inconsiderable military one, in orlevying war against the United States. It has no der to serve a cause which is common to us all? connection with the question involved in this mo. Why attack me for taking a step in which I ion, and need not be further adverted to.

Should have been more supported by all who entertain political views identical with mine, than in

> spect than I could have done in my old one." We can conceive of no act which could have more plainly revealed the demagogue in Carl Schurz than the publication of this letter. He disgracefully confesses his motives in entering more than this. An agitator and revolutionist by instinct, and entertaining the opinion proclain in his New York speech, that "the Union is

Extract from a Letter to the Freedmen's Association The Great Farce-Whitewash Brushes-Pilgrim's Progress wanted, &c. Protection Against the Soldiers. THE FREEDMEN AT PORT ROYAL.

Government. So far as his limited influence ex-

tends, Schurz is therefore as dangerous as dis

The following is from the Tribune: PORT ROYAL ISLAND, April 3, 1862.

Believe me, measuring present success with past experience in the habits and feelings peculiar to the people here, in behalf of whom we are all exerting ourselves, the work in hand is as prosperous as will be expected. If we should acmplish no more than to protect these colored people, physically, against the soldiers, the Association might regard themselves as well repaid for all they have done, or could be likely to do. You could scarcely credit the enormity of the outrages perpetrated.

I wish that it might please the Association to send me, personally, some clothing, boots or shoes, and some large spelling cards. Many of these people have no more than just scarcely to cover their nakedness. I am much in want of three or four white wash brushes, largest size, a barrel of lime, also a copy of Pilgrim's Progress, I have organized a Sunday school for adults who continue after religious service. They remained with me last Sabbath for two and a half hours. and were well pleased. I could have more if could elothe them.

Another Republican Senator Upon Confiscation.

"If we keep within the limits of the Constituon," said Senator Browning, of Illinois, the other day in speaking of the confiscation bill, "we have no right to pass such a bill, and no possible advantage would result which would equal the evils which would arise from the violation of the great charter of our liberties." Here is a condensation of reasons against the purposes of the Abolitionists perfectly quanswerable. If the people of this country wish to preserve their liberties they must see to it that their representamea and the newspapers who are now sneering at the Constitution because it is in the way of the accomplishment of their designs .- Chicago

THE CAUCASIAN .- The Caucasian, says the Port Madison (Iowa) Plaindealer, has been denied the privileges of the United States mails. At the time The Caucasian was thus denied mail tacilities, the Boston Liberator used the following as a motto: "The Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell." And argued that negroes should have the same political and social rights in this government as "white men their posterity" The Administration, by suppressing The Caucasian and by permitting the Liberator to circulate through the mails without bjection, indorsed the treasonable sentiments of that Abolition sheet. The present Adr tion is the first in the history of mankind, to deny the use of government conveyances to newspaper that advocates the superiority of the white man over the black race.

THE "POOR NEGRO."-A Washington city corspondent writes as follows:

Among the results of slavery emancipation in this District, is a flocking hitherward of domestic servants from the Northern States. Very many Col. Willich, of the 32d Indiana, who was ored servants, whether slave or free, have con wounded in the Shiloh battle said: "That is schust as hard fighting as I vant." The following incident of the battle is related by an eye and ear will go hard with those who have been set free witness. Two Kentucky regiments met face to face and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of our boys wounded and captured his brother, and after handing acter. I mention this circumstance for the benefit of the citizens of Washington, as well as for worthy persons in the North desiring employ-